REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, Applicants appreciate the Examiner's indication that claim 13 contains allowable subject matter. Reconsideration of this application and the allowance of the rejected claims 1-12 and 14-22 are respectfully requested. Applicants have attempted to address every ground for rejection in the Office Action dated June 27, 2008 (Paper No. 20080618) and believe the application is now in condition for allowance. The claims have been amended to clarify the invention.

Claims 1-10, 12, and 14-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,148,221) in view of Sakai et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,749,886). Ishikawa is directed to a thin film multilayered electrode of high frequency electromagnetic coupling. The reference discloses an electrode that includes a stack of Transverse Electromagnetic Mode (TEM) transmission lines. These transmission lines have no particular or significant inductance. Moreover, Fig 1 of Ishikawa shows an electromagnetic field coupled type thin film multilayered transmission line. The transmission line includes an input-terminal conductor 12 and an output-terminal conductor 13. However, the input and output terminals 12, 13 are separated from conducting layers 21-25 of the multilayered transmission line by a dielectric substrate 10. That is, neither of the terminals 12, 13 are incorporated into the transmission line that is shown

Sakai is directed to a Josephson transmission line device, including layers superconducting layers 6 and 7 separated by a junction layer 8, and a resistor element 9

that is contiguous with the upper and lower surfaces of the transmission line. However, Sakai is silent regarding terminals of the transmission line.

Claims 1, 14, 20, and 21 of the present application have been amended to recite, among other things, a superconductive inductive component having at least two terminals and including at least one line segment incorporating at least one of the at least two terminals of the component. As discussed above, Ishikawa discloses a TEM transmission line, which does not have significant inductance. Moreover, the terminals 12, 13 of Ishikawa are not incorporated into the transmission line, and are separated from the conducting layers 21-25 of the transmission line by a dielectric substrate. The Examiner cites Sakai only to disclose the resistor element 9 that connects two superconductive layers 6, 7. However, Sakai is silent regarding any terminals of the transmission line. Accordingly, it follows that Sakai cannot disclose also fails to disclose a superconductive inductive component having at least one line segment incorporating at least one terminal of the component. Thus, Ishikawa and Sakai, whether taken alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest each of the features recited in claim 1.

Additionally, there is no motivation, suggestion, or other reason to combine Ishikawa and Sakai. The transmission line disclosed in Ishikawa is designed to increase the amount of power that can be transmitted in a TEM transmission line by reducing conductor loss (see, Ishikawa, col. 2, lns. 13-17). In contrast the transmission line disclosed by Sakai is engineered to more easily form and stably stop fluxons (i.e., magnetic flux quanta) to realize digital components with logic functions (see Sakai, col.

2, lns. 48-63). Thus, because the purposes of each of the references are so dissimilar, one of ordinary skill in the art would not look to the transmission line described in Sakai to modify the line disclosed by Ishikawa.

Accordingly, the rejection based on Ishikawa and Sakai is respectfully traversed. For at least the reasons identified above, Applicants respectfully submit that amended claims 1, 14, 20, and 21, and the claims that depend therefrom, are each patentably distinguished over Ishikawa and Sakai, and in condition for allowance.

Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa et al. in view of Sakai et al. and further in view of Lewis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,013,229). Claim 11 ultimately depends from claim 1, and consequently includes the features of claim 1, plus additional features. Accordingly, Applicants traverse the rejection of claim 11 for the reasons described above with respect to independent claim 1, and because Lewis fails to remedy the deficiencies identified above with respect to Ishikawa and Sakai.

The Examiner cites Lewis only to disclose that tuning means includes a compound constituted by a polymer including metal particles. Lewis is silent regarding a transmission line including two or more terminals, as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Lewis, whether taken alone or in combination with Ishikawa and Sakai, fails to disclose or suggest the features of Claim 11. Moreover, Lewis is directed to an analyte detection sensor array. Consequently, there would be no suggestion, motivation, or other reason to combine the polymer disclosed in Lewis with the transmission lines disclosed in Ishikawa

and Sakai. For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 11 is patentably distinguished over Ishikawa, Sakai, and Lewis, and in condition for allowance.

In view of the above remarks, the application is respectfully submitted to be in allowable form. Allowance of the rejected claims is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner discover there are remaining issues which may be resolved by a telephone interview, he is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

If a Petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for an extension of time for response is required to make the attached response timely, it is hereby petitioned under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for an extension of time for response in the above-identified application for the period required to make the attached response timely. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge fees which may be required to this application under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 07-2069.

Respectfully submitted,

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